



Reducing Computational Time of Closed-Loop Weather Monitoring: A Complex Event Processing & Machine Learning Based Approach

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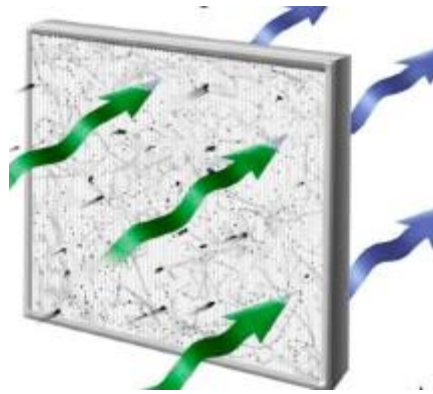
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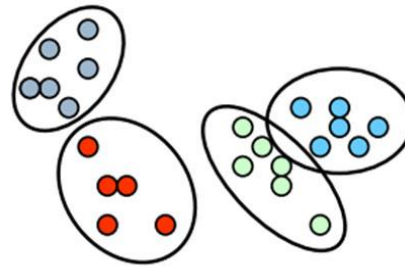
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Contribution

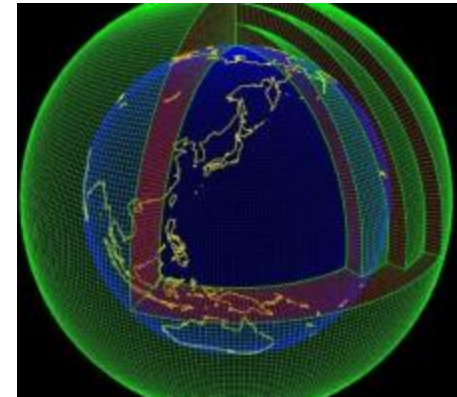
We attempt to address drawbacks of current weather forecasting approaches by pre-processing weather data using Complex Event Processing and Machine Learning



CEP based filter



ML based clustering
module



Complex, weather
processing module



Introduction

Weather forecasts...

1 Introduction

2

3

4

5

Very important and need to be **timely** and **accurate**

But weather algorithms have to process **too much data**



The **Real** Problem

1 Introduction

2

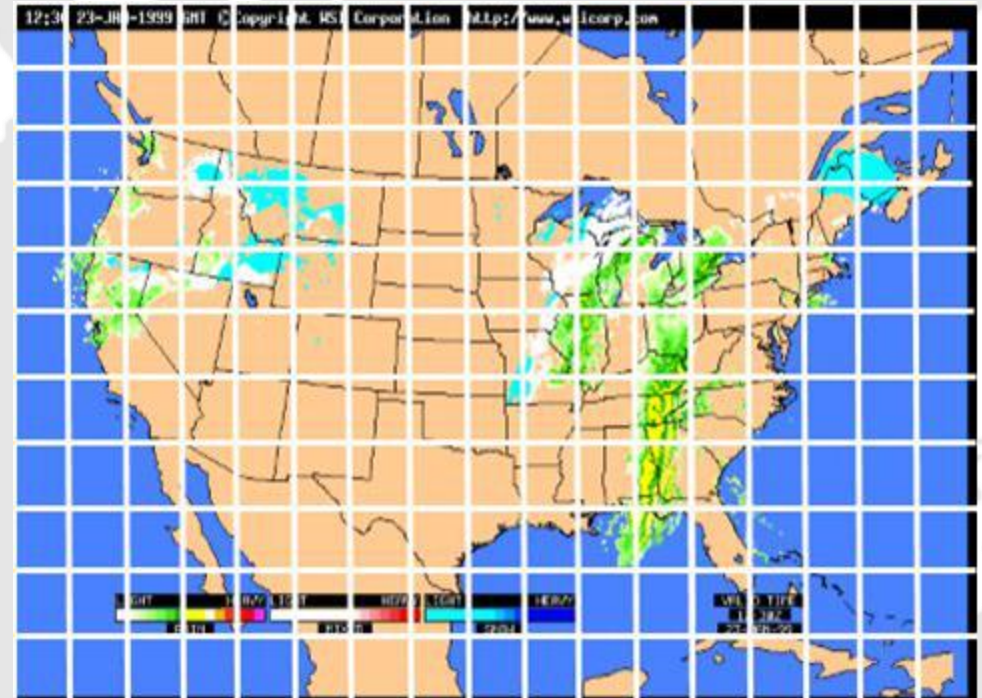
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Data collection is,

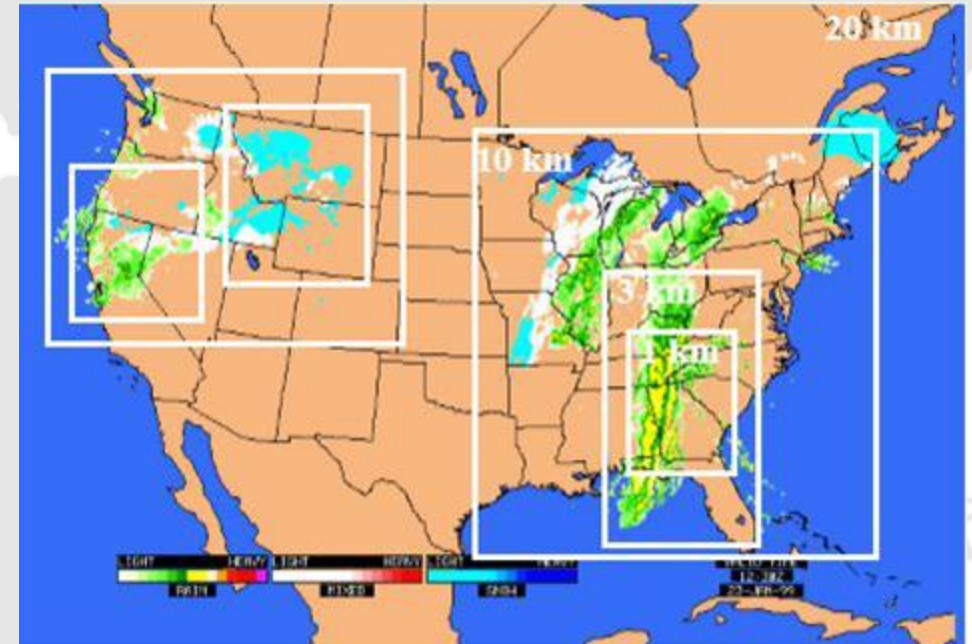
- Static
- Fixed-Cycle
- Low Resolution



The Answer!

1 Introduction

- Identifying interesting areas if any
- Increasing the data collection resolution
- Increasing the data collection frequency

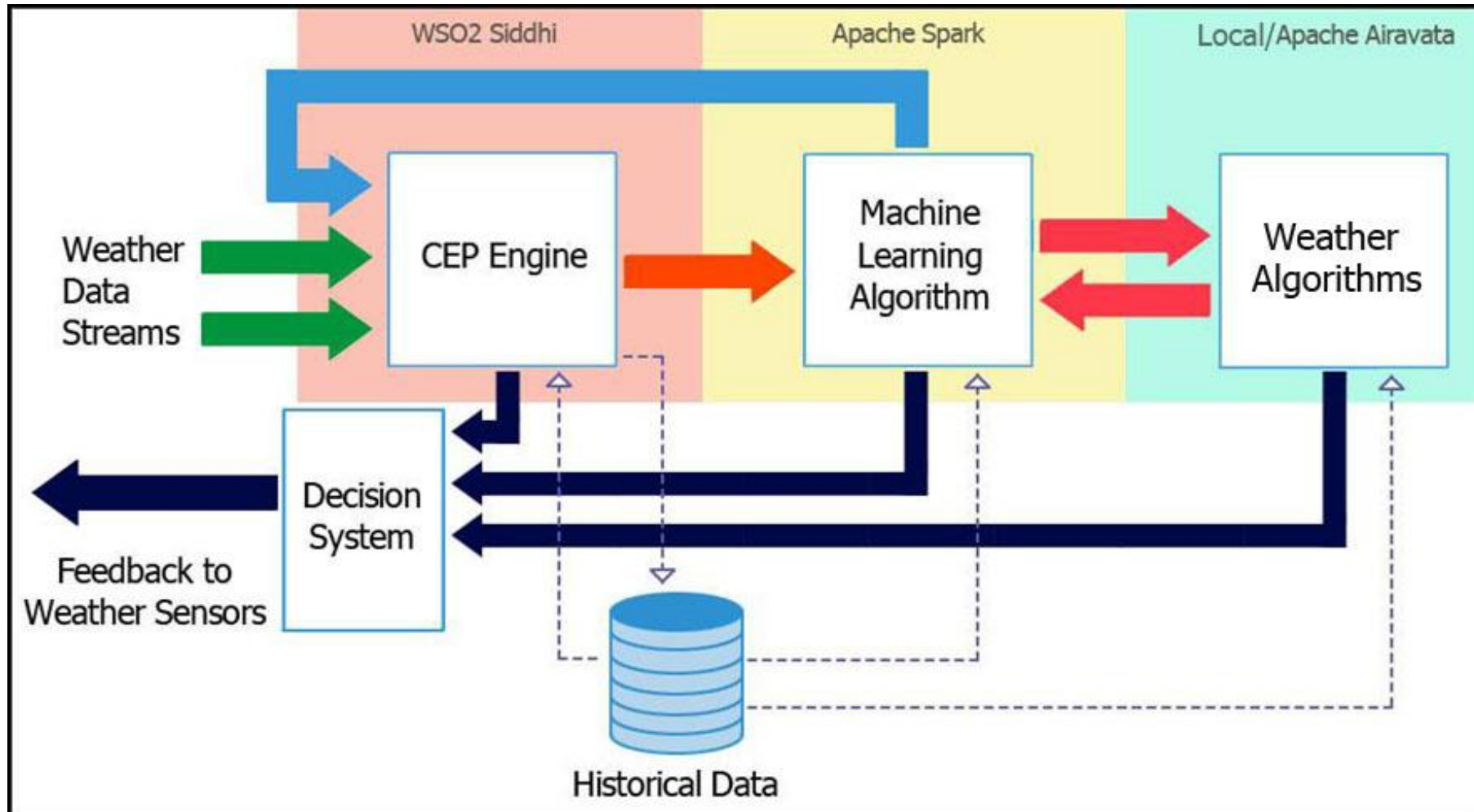


Solution Architecture



High Level Solution...

2 Solution Architecture



Selected Case

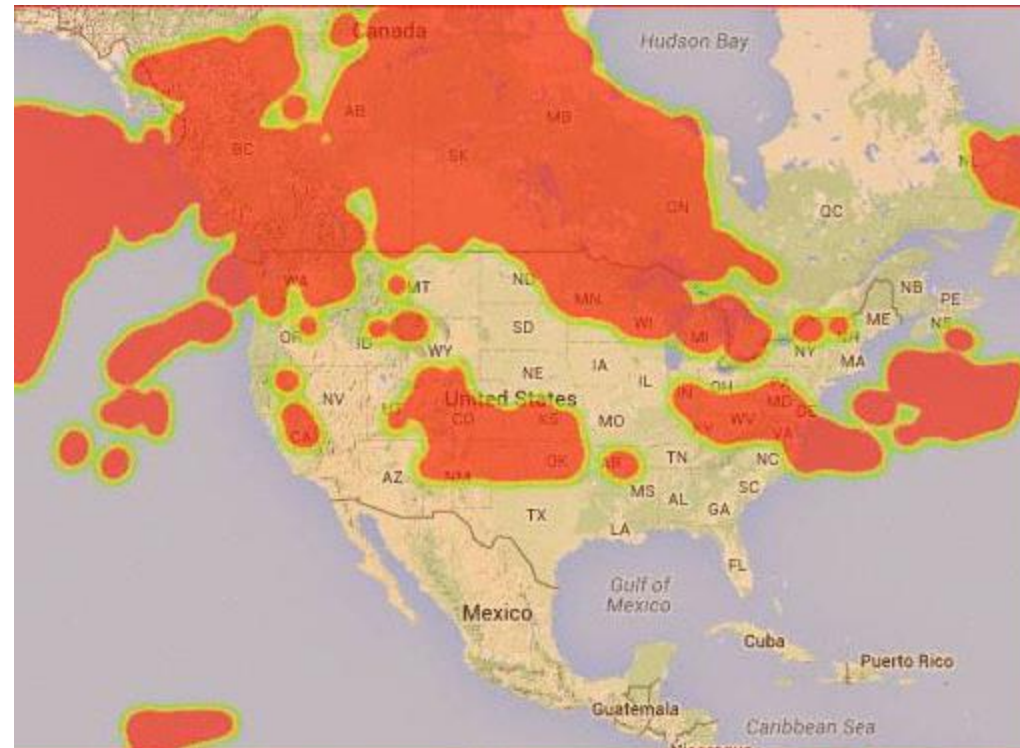
2 Solution Architecture

3

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-  2006 December, 19-20
-  Decatur, United States
-  3-Hourly Data in GRIB* format



* GRIB is a data format dedicated to handle weather data

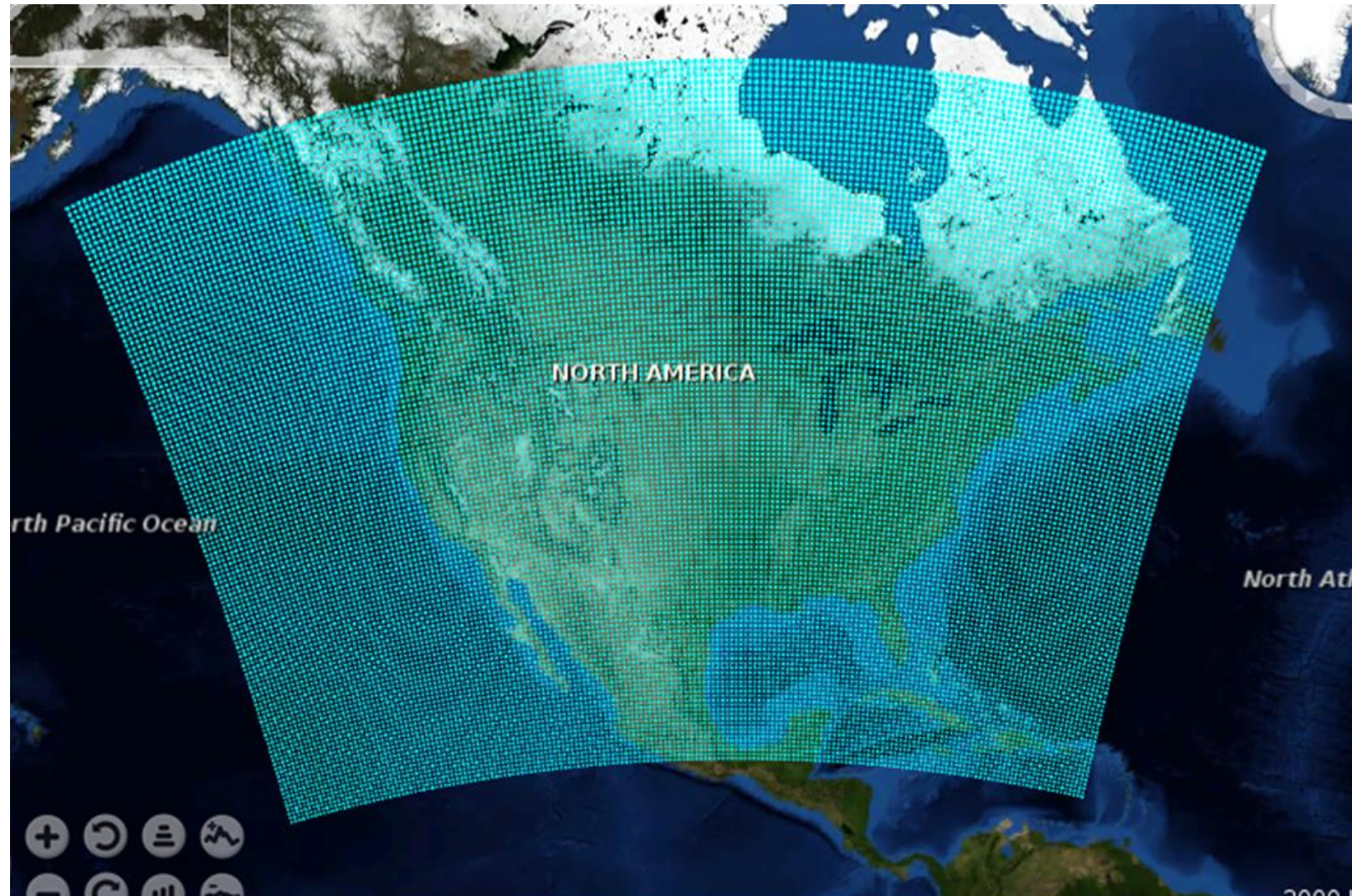
Initial Data Coverage

2 Solution Architecture

3

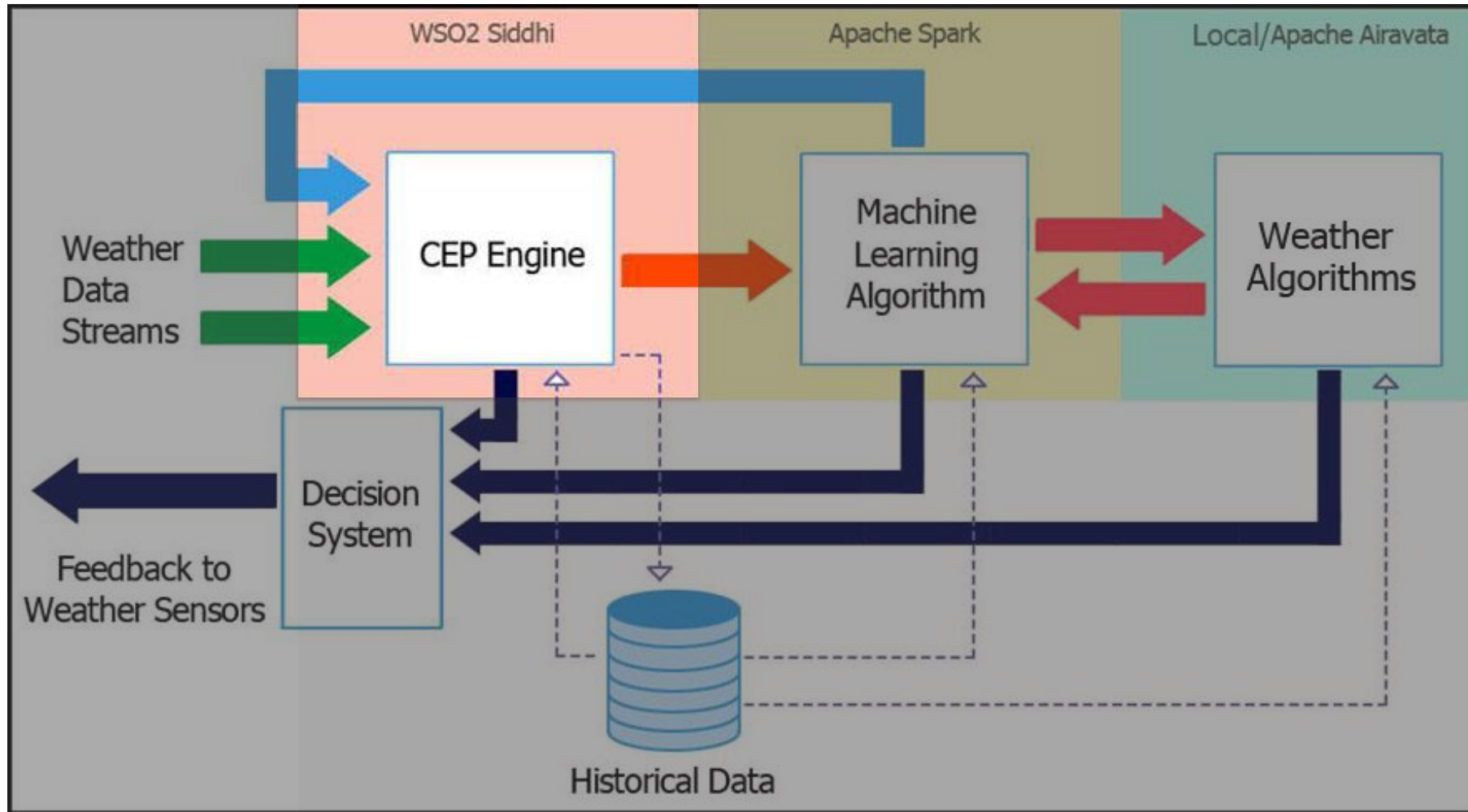
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High Level Solution...

2 Solution Architecture



CEP Filtering Layer

2 Solution Architecture

3

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Complex Event Processing

- Monitoring data streams in real time
- Identifying complex relationships among events (data)
- We used it to monitor weather stream data

Goals

- Anomaly detection
- Filtering

Filtering using weather indices

- Lifted Index
- Storm Relative Helicity
- Convective Inhibition

Lifted Index

$LI \geq 0K$: *Stable atmosphere - no thunderstorms possible*
 $0K > LI \geq -2K$: *Thunderstorms possible*
 $-2K > LI \geq -6K$: *Thunderstorms likely*
 $-6K > LI$: *Severe thunderstorms likely*

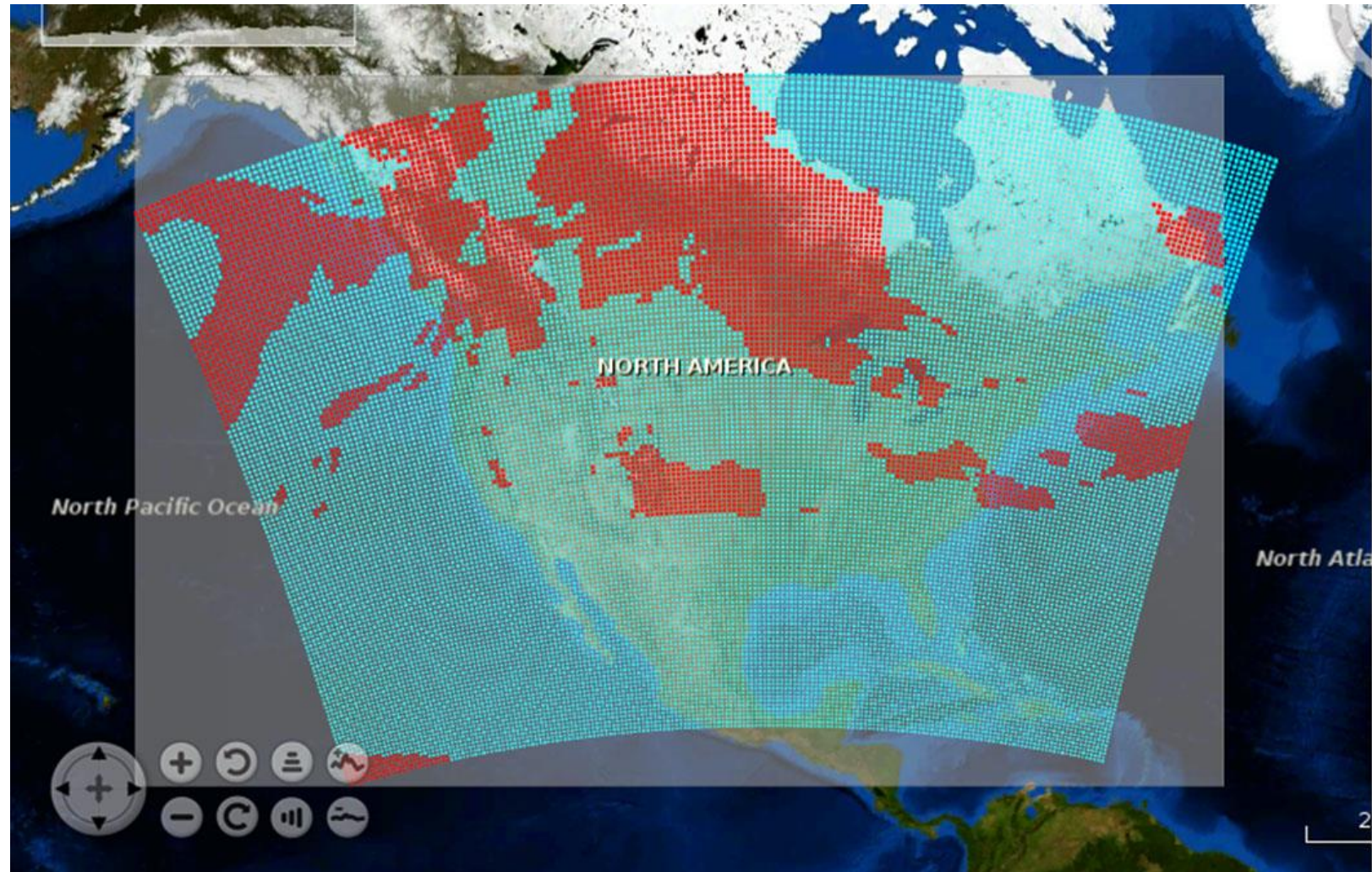
CEP Filtered Data

2 Solution Architecture

3

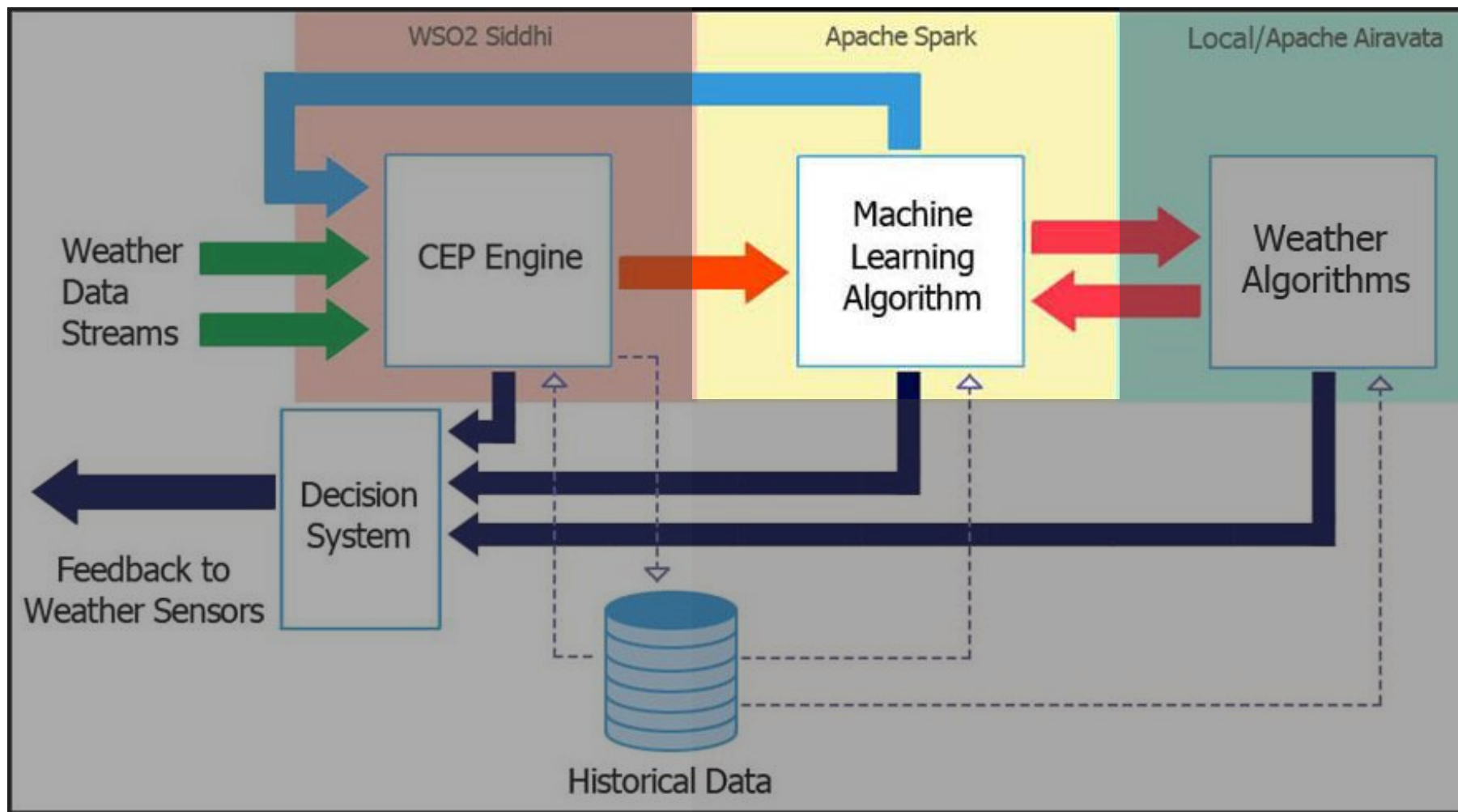
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High level solution...

2 Solution Architecture



ML Clustering Layer

2 Solution Architecture

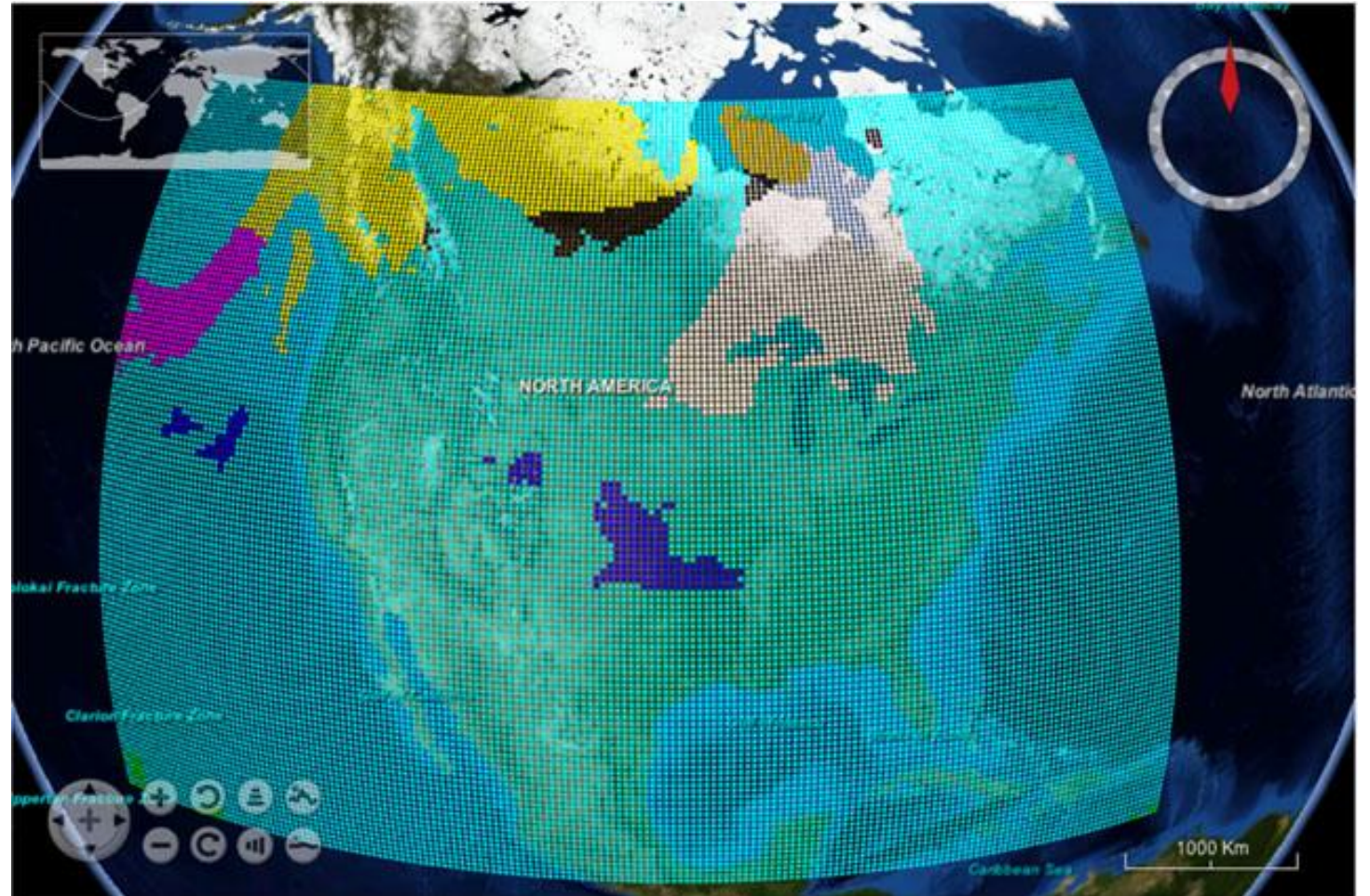
Used to

- Cluster the data points
- Get localized boundaries

2 Algorithms used

- K-means
- Gaussian Mixture Model

Apache Spark



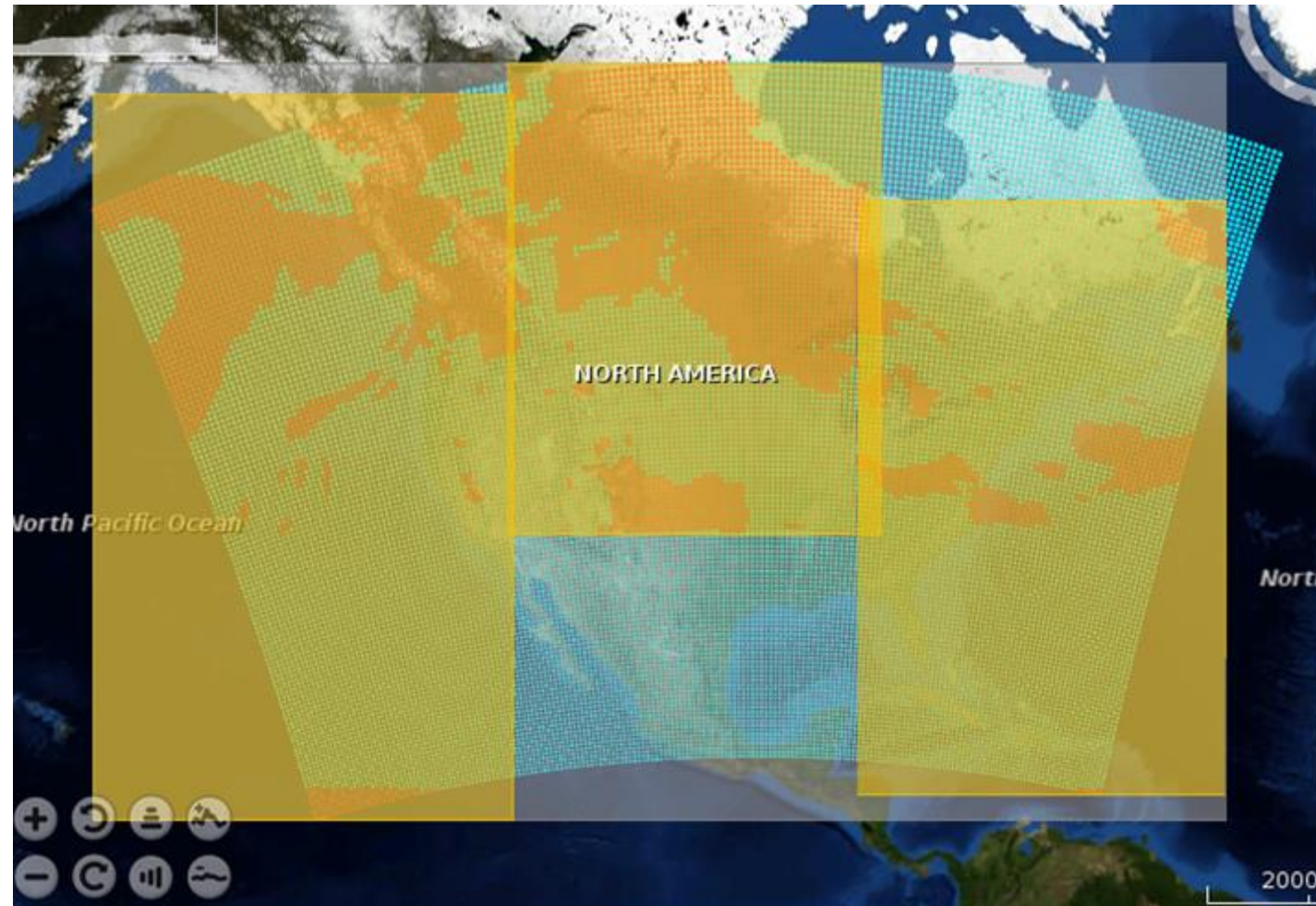
K-Means Results

2 Solution Architecture

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GMM Results

2 Solution Architecture

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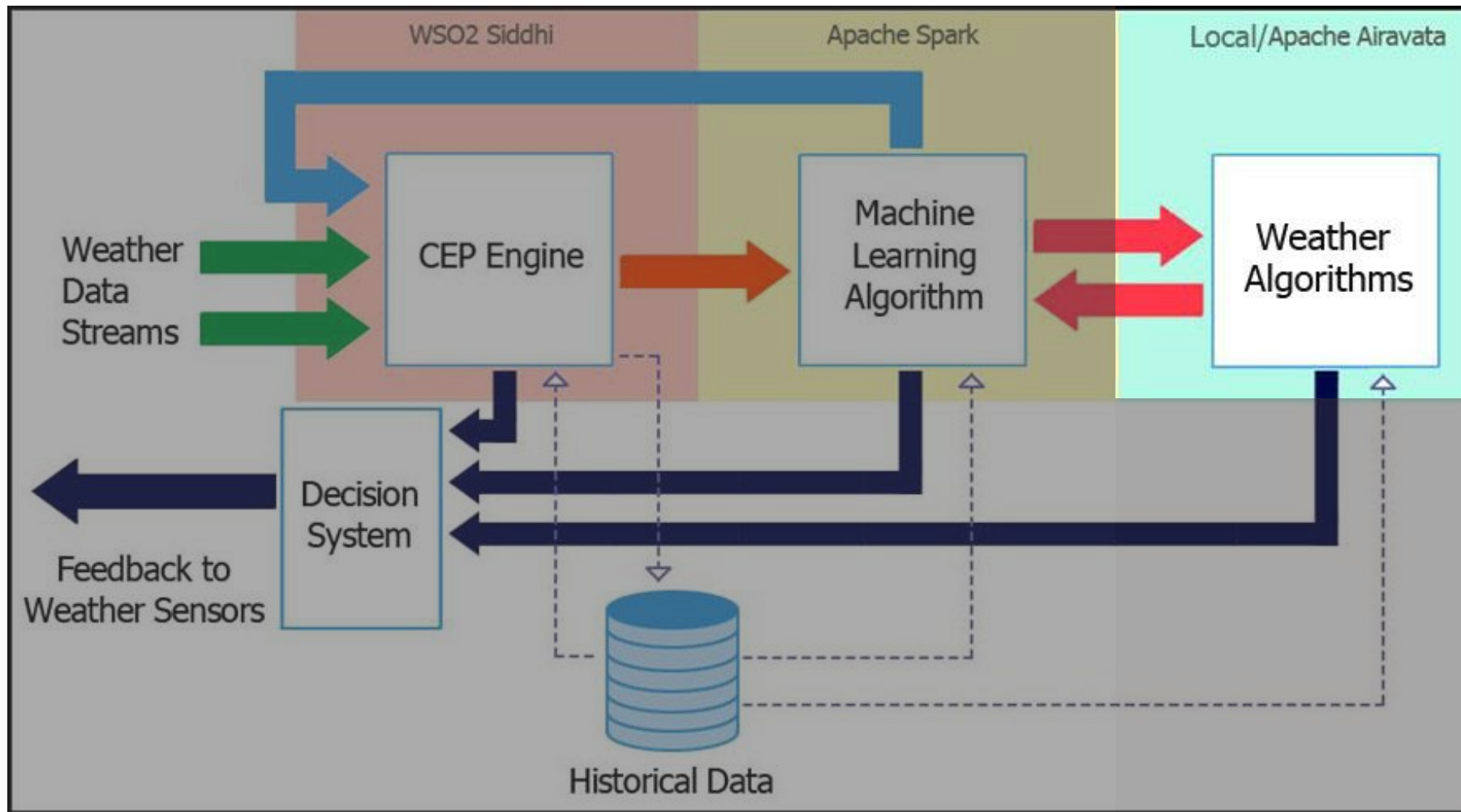
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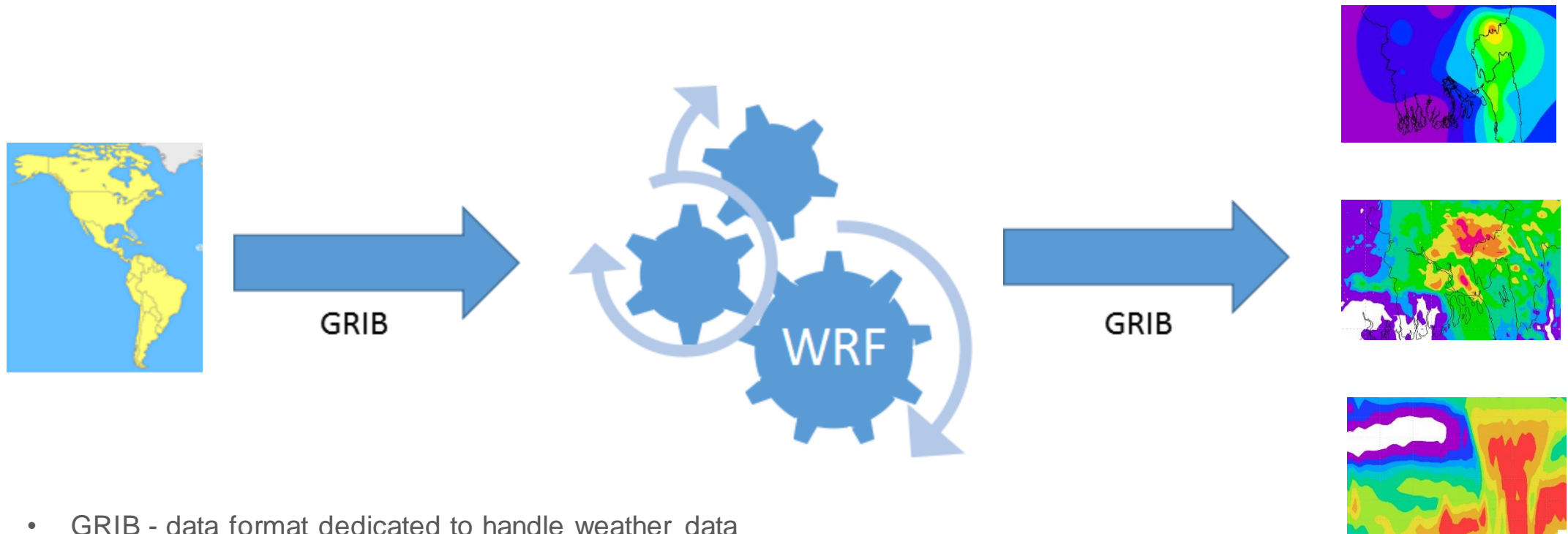
High level solution...

2 Solution Architecture



WRF Model

2 Solution Architecture

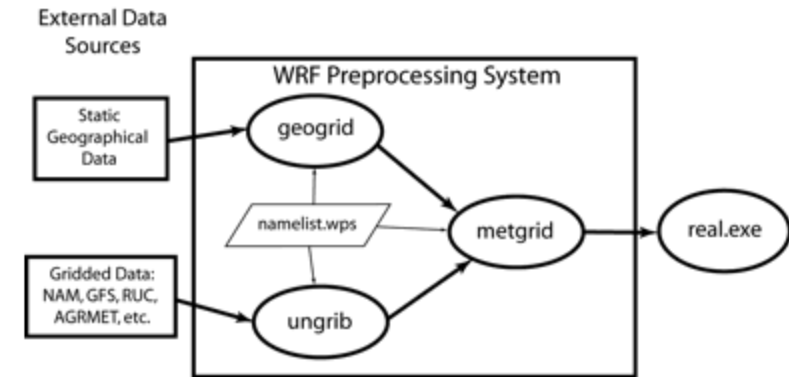
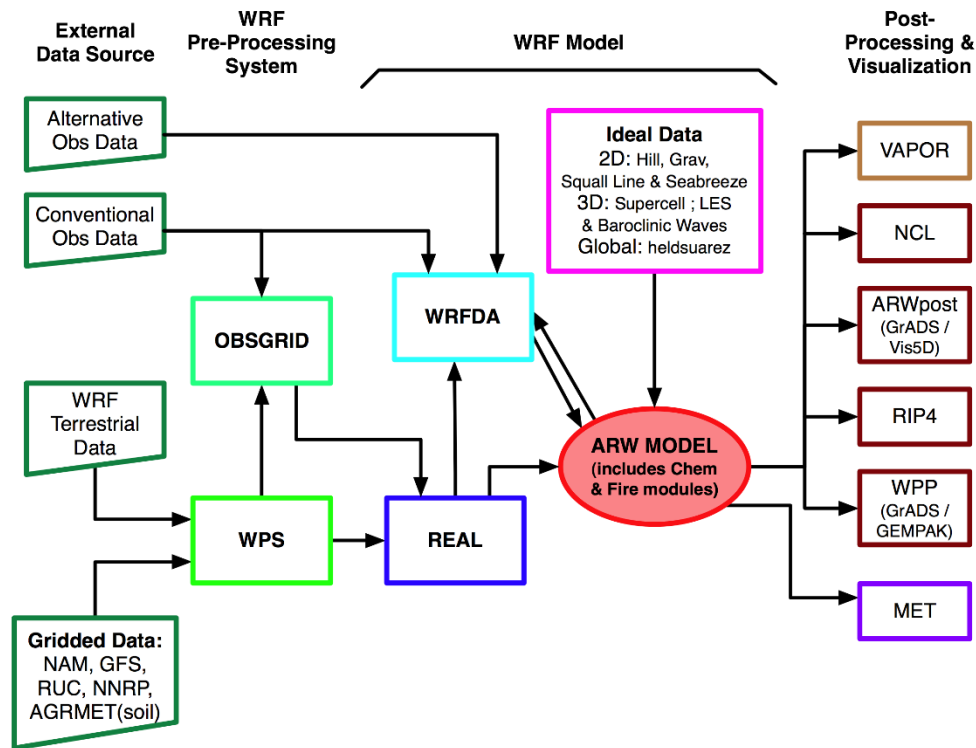


- GRIB - data format dedicated to handle weather data
- GRIB data provided to WRF model
- Output is received in GRIB/netCDF
- Post processing to get insight

WRF Model

2 Solution Architecture

WRF Modeling System Flow Chart

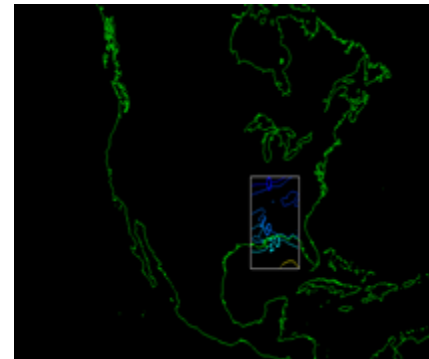
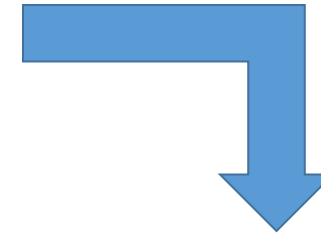


WRF Model

2 Solution Architecture



Namelist
Configuration



PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

:

CEP Based Filtering

3 Performance Evaluation

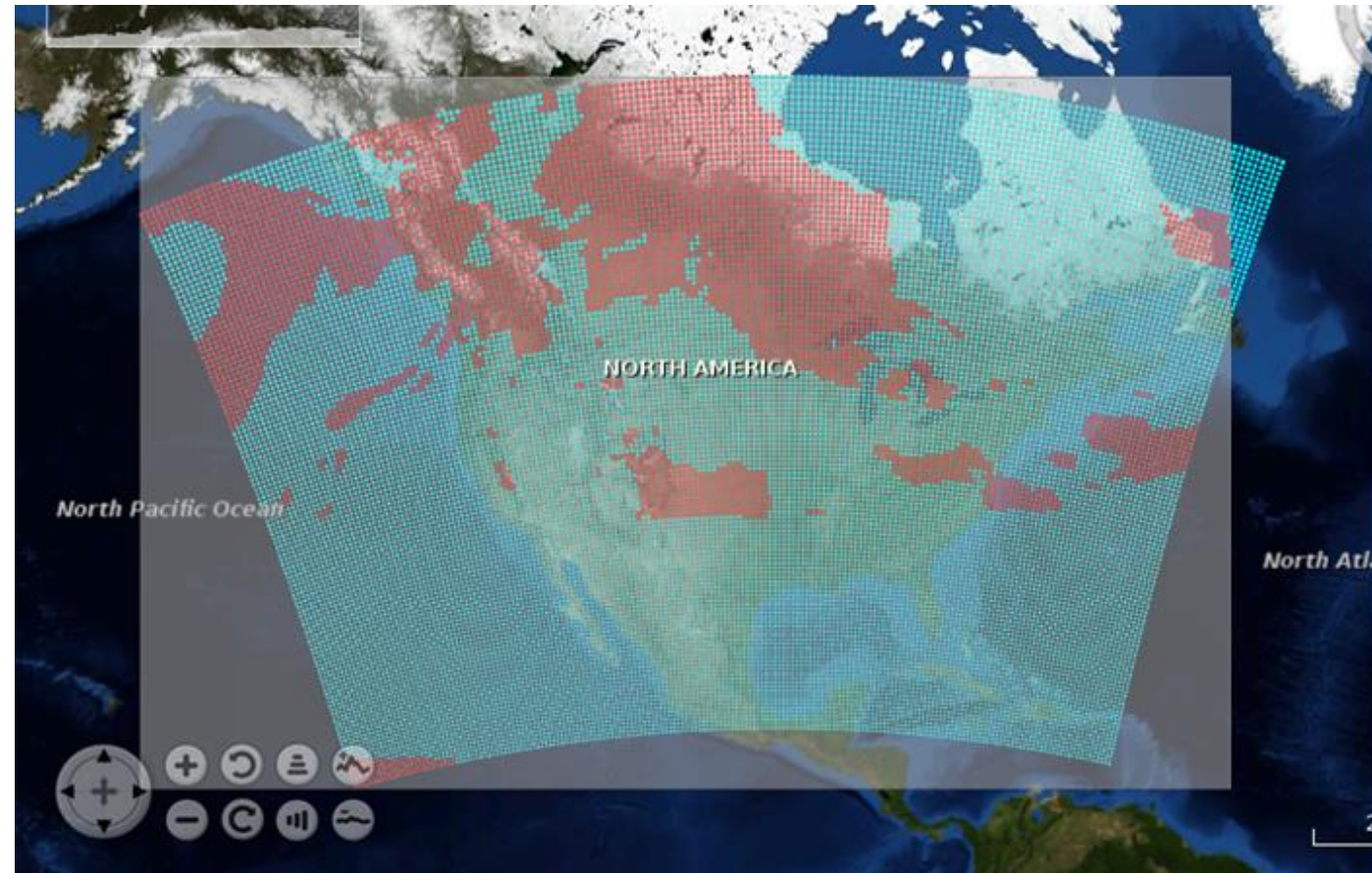
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Using Thunderstorm Indices

- Best 4 layer Lifted Index
- Storm Relative Helicity
- Convective Inhibition

23866 Input Data Records
Execution Time : 15.75 seconds



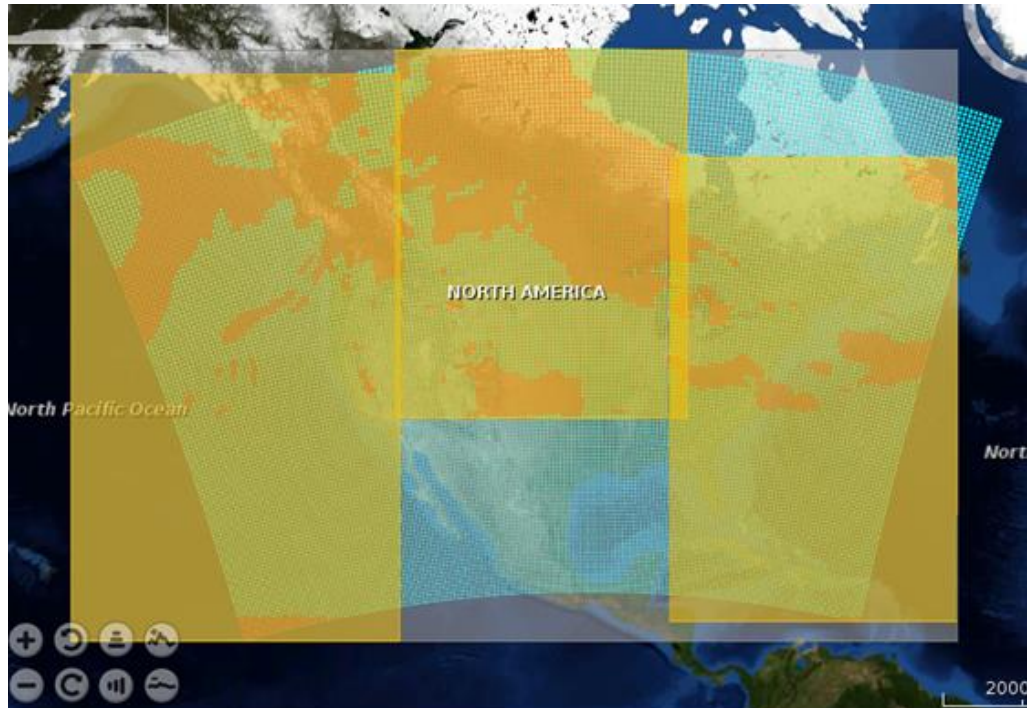
ML Based Clustering

3 Performance Evaluation

4

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K-Means Algorithm : 19.299 seconds



GMM Algorithm : 63.063 seconds



Results Comparison

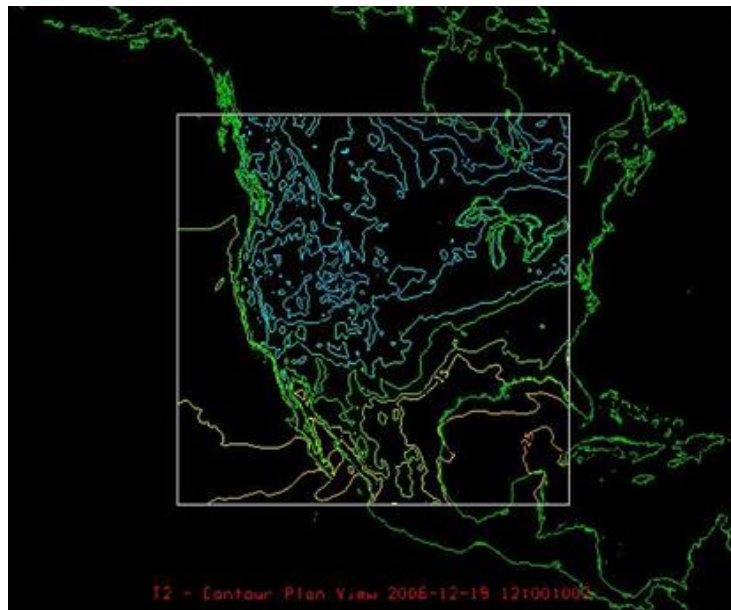
3 Performance Evaluation

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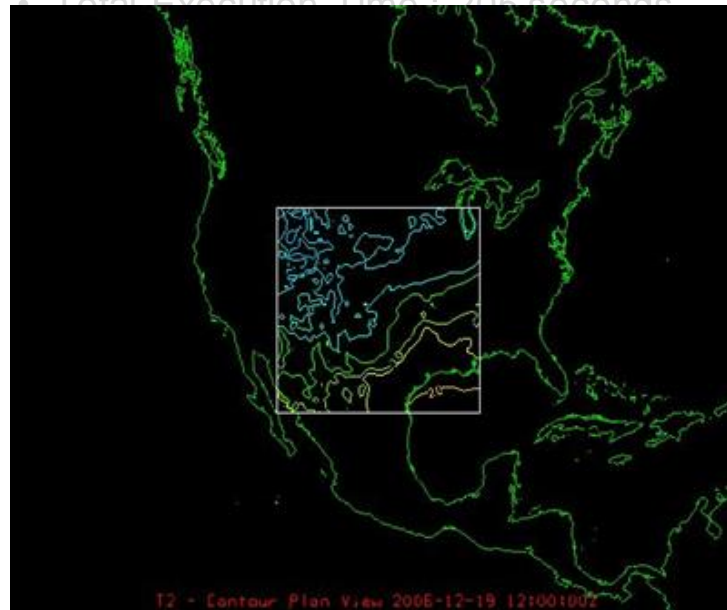
Scenario 1

- Without Preprocessing
- Total Execution Time :745 seconds



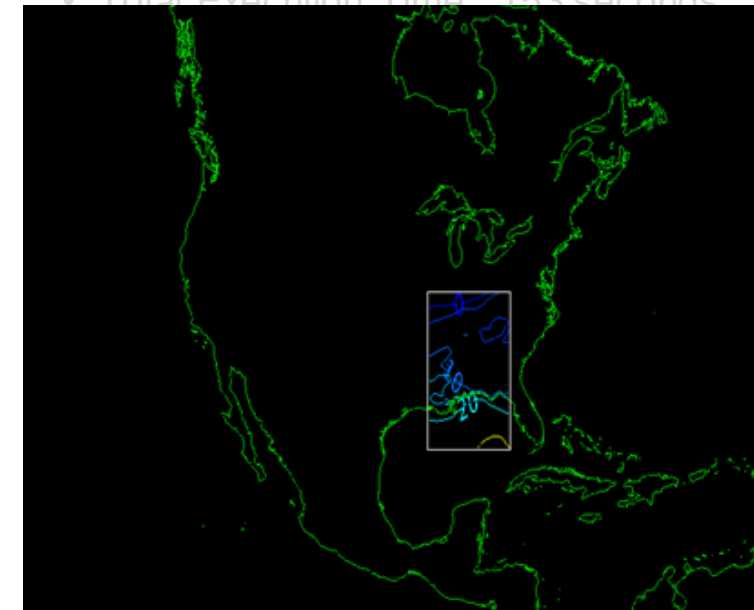
Scenario 2

- Clustering using K Means
- WRF Execution Time : 165.632 seconds
- Total Execution Time : 205 seconds



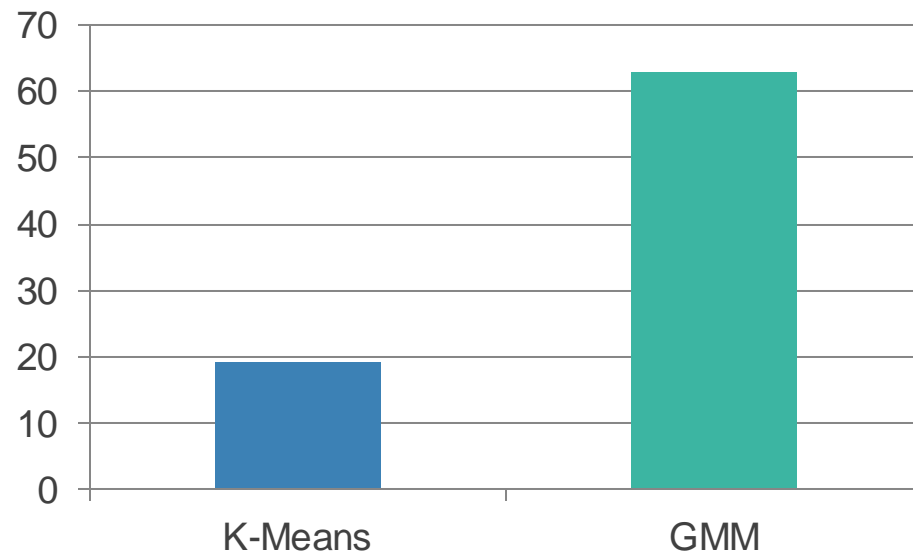
Scenario 3

- Clustering using GMM
- WRF Execution Time : 73.978 seconds
- Total Execution Time : 153 seconds

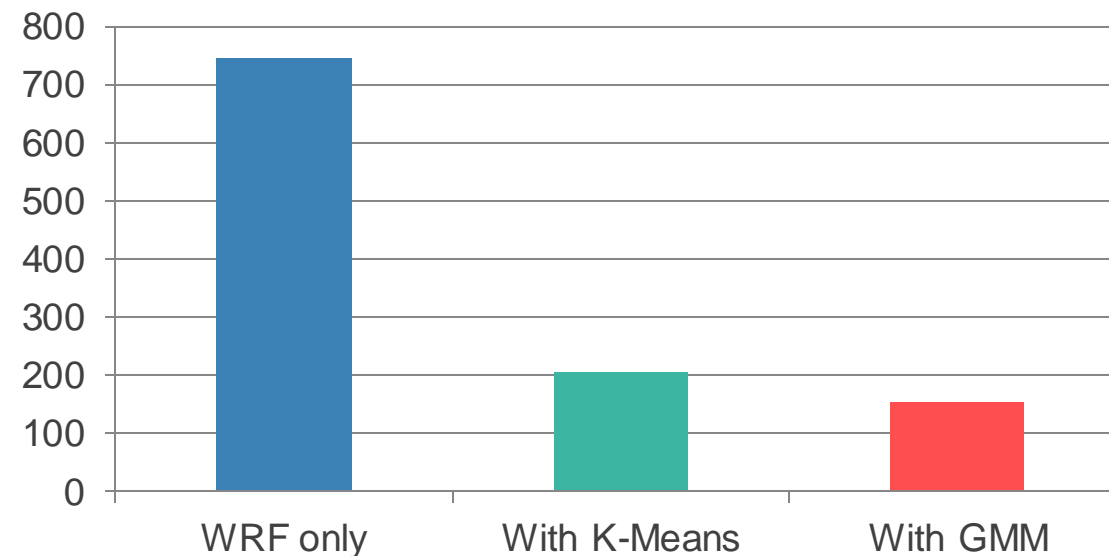


Execution Time Comparison

3 Performance Evaluation



ML Algorithm Execution time
(Seconds)



Total Execution Time (Seconds)

- Significant Time Gain
- GMM : Expensive Algorithm But Gives Better Performance in Clustering

FUTURE
IMPROVEMENTS



Enhancements

5 Future Improvements

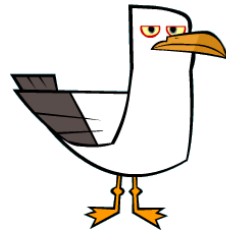
- Proof of concept
- Identifies only the thunderstorm signatures
- Other weather indices should be added
- Better algorithm to find “k” value in GMM clustering algorithm
- Feeding streams of data from different weather data sources
- Adapting the input data collection resolution dynamically wrt the feedback from individual components

Conclusion

5 Future Improvements

- We have built a successful prototype of the solution concept
- Statics shows a considerable improvement of the running time of WRF module when integrated with our system
- Total running time of the forecasting procedure has reduced by 75%-85% without affecting the accuracy of the results
- The solution is feasible, cost-effective and can be further extended

THANK YOU!



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BACKUP SLIDES

ML Clustering Layer

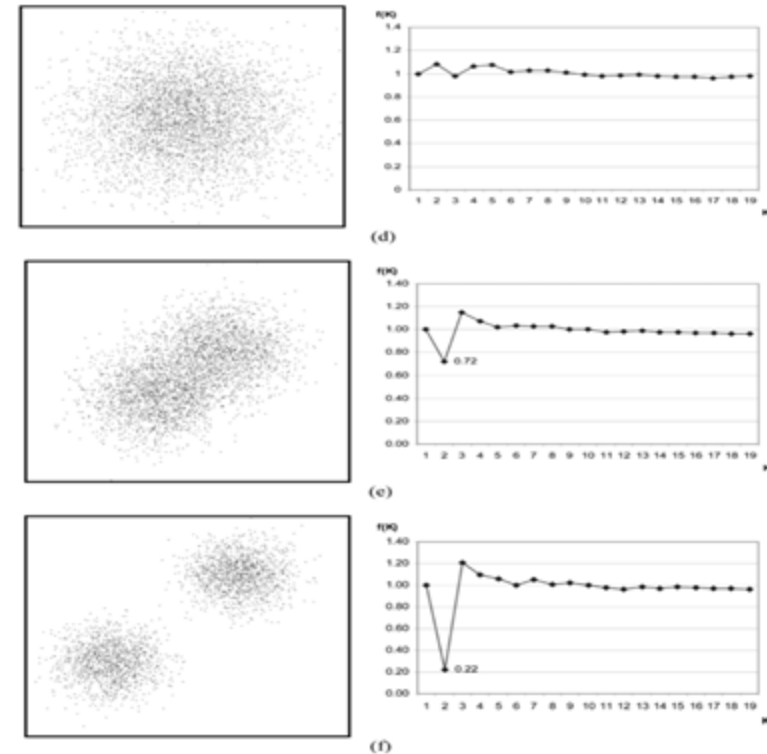
2 Solution Architecture

Standard K-Means for Clustering

- Faster compared to other clustering algorithms
- Need to specify 'K'

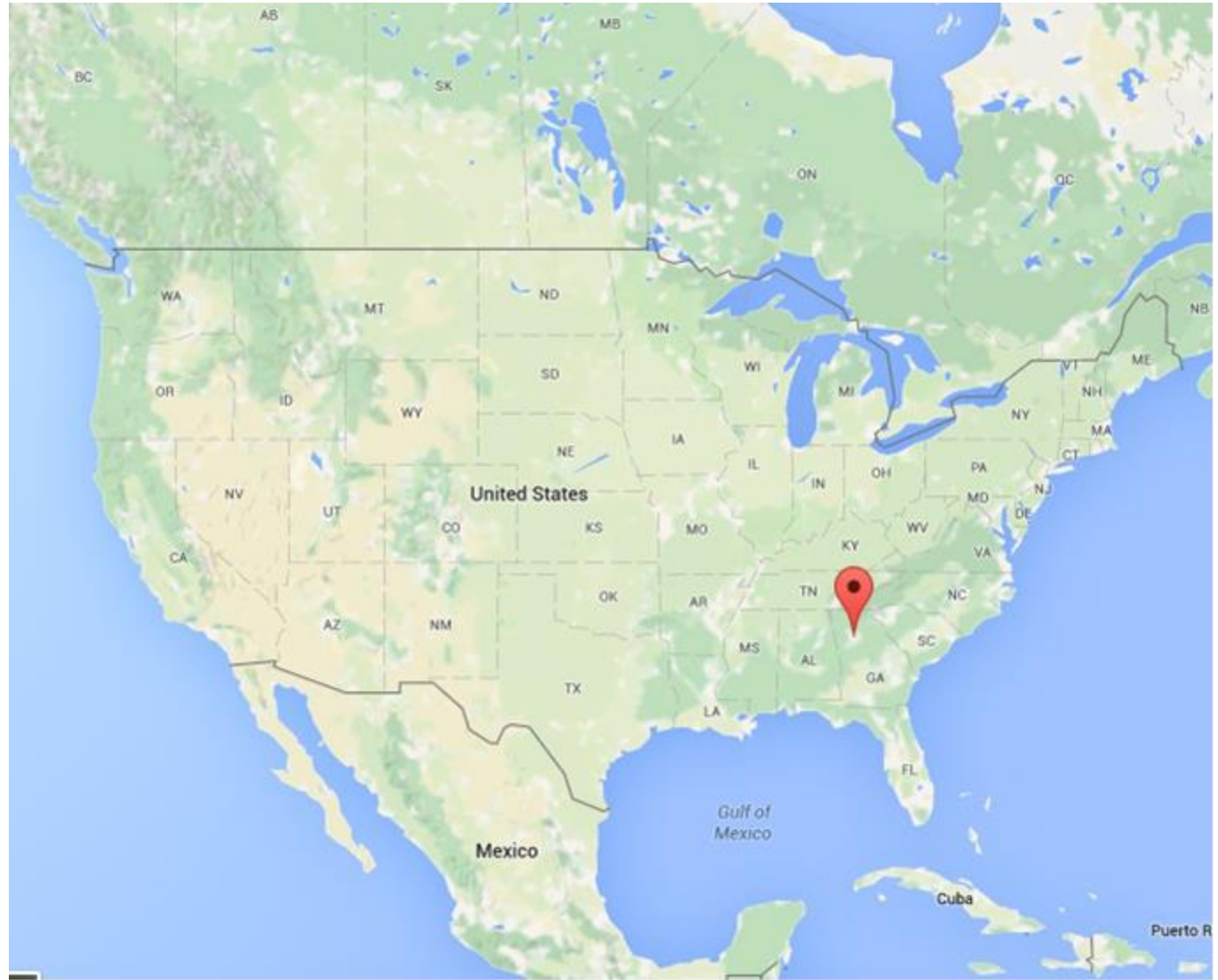
Solution :
Improved K-Means

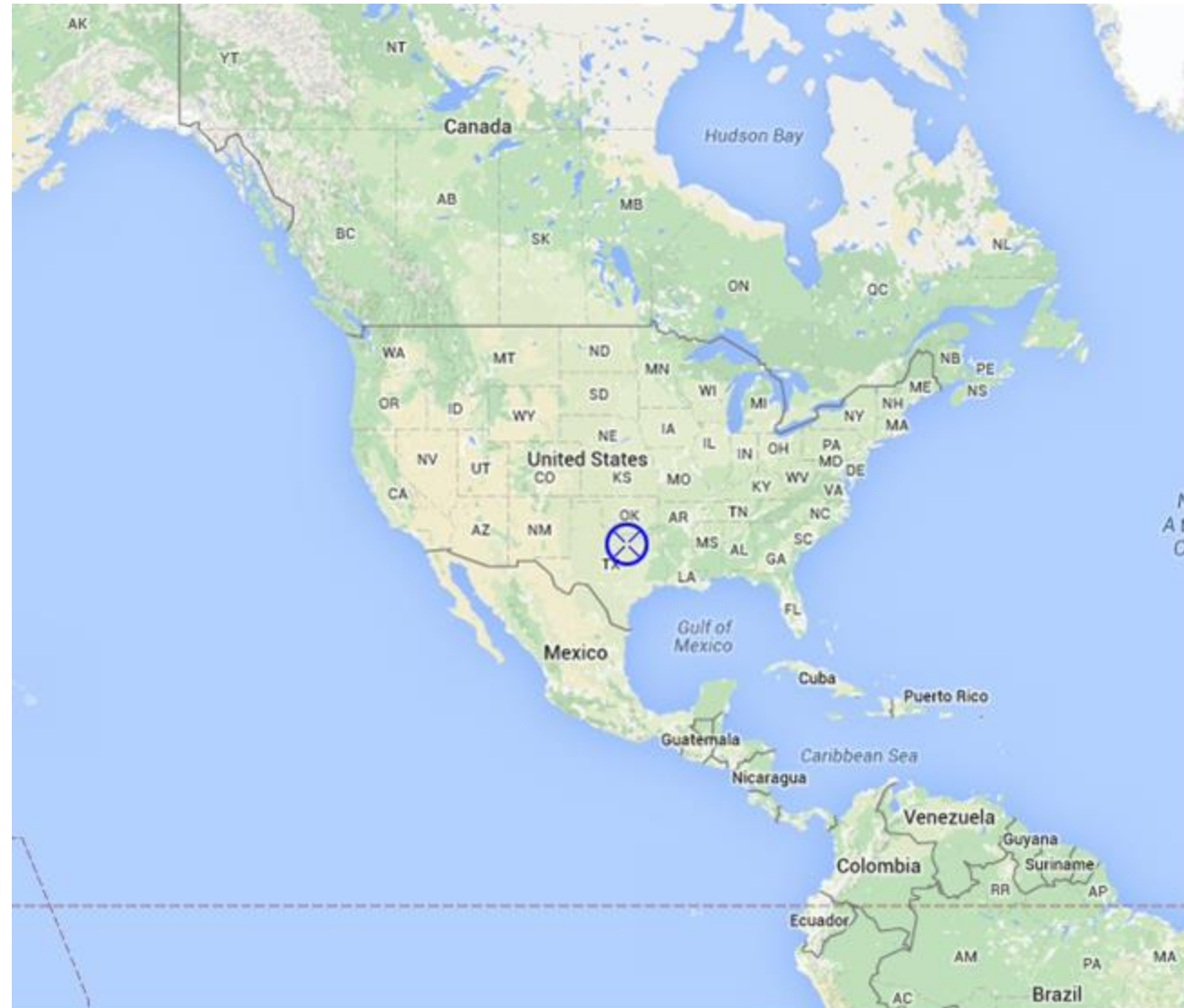
Finding the 'K'



Event Details

Event	Thunderstorm Wind
Magnitude	50 kts.
State	TEXAS
County/Area	WISE
WFO	FWD
Report Source	Department of Highways
NCDC Data Source	CSV
Begin Date	2006-12-20 06:00:00.0 CST-6
Begin Location	9SSW DECATUR
Begin Lat/Lon	33.11/-97.54
End Date	2006-12-20 06:00:00.0 CST-6
End Location	9SSW DECATUR
End Lat/Lon	33.11/-97.54
Deaths Direct/Indirect	0/0 (fatality details below, when available...)
Injuries Direct/Indirect	0/0
Property Damage	10.00K
Crop Damage	0.00K
Episode Narrative	An upper level low pressure system and associated Pacific front moved through North Texas in the early morning hours.
Event Narrative	A few signs were blown down along Highways 114 and 151 near the leading edge of a shallow line of thunderstorms.





```
&share
wrf_core = 'ARW',
max_dom = 2,
start_date = '2008-03-24_12:00:00','2008-03-24_12:00:00',
end_date = '2008-03-24_18:00:00','2008-03-24_12:00:00',
interval_seconds = 21600,
io_form_geogrid = 2
/
```

```
&geogrid
parent_id = 1, 1,
parent_grid_ratio = 1, 3,
i_parent_start = 1, 31,
```

Figure 4.18 - namelist.wps file contents

```
j_parent_start = 1, 17,
s_we = 1, 1,
e_we = 74, 112,
s_sn = 1, 1,
e_sn = 61, 97,
geog_data_res = '10m','2m',
dx = 30000,
dy = 30000,
map_proj = 'lambert',
ref_lat = 34.83,
ref_lon = -81.03,
truelat1 = 30.0,
truelat2 = 60.0,
stand_lon = -98.,
geog_data_path = '/mmm/users/wrfhelp/WPS_GEOG/'
/
&ungrib
out_format = 'WPS',
prefix = 'FILE',
/
&metgrid
fg_name = 'FILE'
io_form_metgrid = 2,
/
```





What we achieved

5 Future Improvements

